Already on the basis of these figures (an attempt to compute the production index is undertaken in the following chapter) we may assume that the stagnation in the industrial economy of Lithuania elicited by the crisis which, moreover, did not extend to all industrial branches, began about two years later than in the rest of the world and lasted only two years (world crisis 1930 — 1932, in Lithuania 1932 — 1933) and that the recession of employment amounted to only 6.4% of the erstwhile highest level in 1931.

The regularly progressive upbuilding of Lithuanian economy, despite the crisis, is likewise disclosed in the statistics for the utilization of engine power by industrial concerns. The relevant data for the last seven years are as follows:

Utilization of Engine Power.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total number of concerns	1 049	1 105	1 108	1 118	1 136	1 135	1 247
Number of concerns with engine power..	747	788	819	822	842	864	946
Water, steam, and Diesel engines in H.P.	51 862	62 878	67 536	66 776	74 207	74 722	79 830
Electric-motors in H.P.	18 176	21 928	28 215	27 809	31 142	34 912	45 327
Total in H.P.	70 038	84 804	95 751	94 585	105 349	109 634	125 157
in %	100.0	121.1	136.7	135.0	150.4	156.5	178.7

On the basis of these figures we can determine: (a) That the share of mechanized concerns in the total number of industrial undertakings from 1931 until 1937 has risen from 71.2% to 75.9%; (b) That the engine power pertaining to a mechanized concern rose in the same interval from 93.8 H. P. to 132.3 H. P.; (c) That the total energy of the engines employed in Lithuanian industry has grown by 18.7% during the last seven years; the energy of the primary power engines was increased thereby 53.9% while that of electric-motors was more than doubled — it has risen by 149.4%.